G. BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR; JOHN G. WHITTIER, CORRESPONDING EDITOR.

VOL. IX.

WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1855.

G. BAILEY, Washington, D. C.

"Nor I," said Fourier.
"Nor I," chimed in many others.
"Is this a conspiracy?" shouted Roussillon. "and against me? I demand an instant expla-nation at the hands of Citizens Baudoin and

The silchce was complete. Every man seemed to be holding his breath, watching the result of this unlooked for contest. Fourier took upon himself to break the pause.

"Citizen Roussillon," he said, "we are all concerned for the welfare of the Red Republics and washes.

lic; and we have all bound ourselves by a solemn oath to protect it; to sacrifice our lives in its defence, and even the lives of those whom we may have reason to know are play ing it false. Thou wert one of the strongest opponents of Citizen Bonaparte, until a certain night, not so long ago, when he came here"—

ourier. "Here are the proofs. On the night question, Citizen Roussillon, thou wert seen converse aside with Citizen Bonaparte. That alone may not have been a suspicious circum-stance; but since that time thou hast been seen Elysée; thou hast been there.

and I will answer yes, or no!"
"Thou hast declared Citizen Bonaparte to "Thou hast declared Citizen Bonaparte to be a traitor to the Red Republic," pursued Fou-rier. "Thou hast said he must die. What say you, comrades?" "The oath! Death to those who betray us!

de must die!" was the unanimous response.

"Then I propose that he should die by the and of Citizen Roussillon," continued Fouier. "Thy answer."

Perfectly collected now, but deadly pale,

FOR THE NATIONAL ERA.

SHERWOOD FOREST. WAGER BY BATTLE.

BY HENRY WILLIAM HERBERT. CHAP. XIV. The Pursuit.

Now tell me thy name, good fellow, said he, Under the leaves of lyne. Nay, by my faith, quoth bold Robin, Till thou have teld me thine. Robin Hood and Guy of Gissor

opponents of Citizen Bonaparte, until a certain night, not so long ago, when he came here?

The speaker was interrupted by a general exclamation of actonishment, and many were the fierce eyes directed upon Roussillon. Four resumed:

"Yes, here! How he obtained his introduction, matters not. But here he has been, and no of our secrets is in his keeping. It is true he took the oath, but he may at any mement perjupe himself, and destroy us. Comprade the many at any mement perjupe himself, and destroy us. Comprade the same time afford Citizen Roussillon and at the same time afford Citizen Roussillon and at the same time afford Citizen Roussillon and a the speaker, showted:

"Suspected! of what?"

Roussillon did not give him time to complete the sentence, but darting an angry glance around, and at the speaker, showted:

"Saspected! of what?"

"Treason to the Red Republic," continued Fourier. "Here are the proofs. On the night in question, Citizen Roussillon, energing into the open air, dever a form the processing the same time afford Red Republic," continued Fourier. "Here are the proofs. On the night in question, Citizen Roussillon, the way of the results of the

knees, after the fashion of a modern chimney sweep, and, emerging into the open air, drew a long breath, and again lowered himself, as he had ascended, by the drooping branches, and once more entered the channel of the stream.

This was in this place shallow, with a hard bottom, the current which was swift and noisy tom, the current which was swift and noisy to the came to a great "Why, yes. It can scarcely be otherwise. She has seen no one else, or no one worth see that the provided in by crags of the whole of the clumber of the strea incessant sheets of spray.

Up this perilous ladder, one by one, where to down it without much difficulty, and at a toler-

the Elysée; thou hast been there. With thou deny it?"

I do not intend to deny it," answered Roussillon, with forced calmness.

After he had proceeded in this manner about two miles, he discovered a red light in an open glade of the forest, at a short distance shead, on the left bank of the river; and, as he came abreast of it, readily discovered his enemies, with the bloodhounds in their leashes, sitting put thy fidelity to the test. Wilt thou abide it?"

I do not intend to deny it," answered Roussillon, without much difficulty, and at a tolerable speed.

After he had proceeded in this manner about two miles, he discovered a red light in an open glade of the forest, at a short distance shead, on the left bank of the river; and, as he came abreast of it, readily discovered his enemies, with the bloodhounds in their leashes, sitting or lying around a fire which they had kindled, or lying around a fire which they had kindled, or lying around a fire which they had kindled, or lying around a fire which they had kindled, or lying around a fire which they had kindled, or lying around a fire which they had kindled, or lying around a fire which they had kindled, or lying around a fire which they had kindled, or lying around a fire which they had kindled, or lying around a fire which they had kindled, or lying around a fire which they had kindled, or lying around a fire which they had kindled, or lying around a fire which they had kindled, or lying around a fire which they had kindled, or lying around a fire which they had kindled, or lying around a fire which they had kindled, or lying around a fire which they had kindled, or lying around a fire which they had kindled, or lying around a fire which they had at a tolerable the tolerable or an unpracticed eye no ascent appeared possible, the outlaws straggled painfully but in safety, the spray efficing every track of their footsteps, and the water carrying off every track of their footsteps, and the water carrying off every track of their footsteps, and the water carrying with the bloodhounds in their leashes, sitting or lying around a fire which they had kindled. or lying around a fire which they had kindled, ready, it was evident, to resume the search with a fox earth, but expanding within into a large the earliest dawn. This he was enabled to distribute earliest dawn. This he was enabled to distribute earliest dawn. This he was enabled to distribute the earliest dawn. This he was enabled to distribute the earliest dawn. This he was enabled to distribute their case, daring the whole day and all the succeeding night; for the robbers insisted that no foot must be set without their cavern by the fugitive, until they should have ascertained by their spies that the Normans had quitted their neighborhood. This they did not until late in the following day, when they divided themselves into three parties, and struck off northwesterly toward the upper sands at the head of the bay, for which

misselessy, and when more thank at the had of Citican Rousilion," continued Foisie. "Gitican Rousilion," continued Foisie. "Gitican Rousilion," continued Foisie. "Gitican Rousilion, "continued Foisie. "Gitican Rousilion," continued Foisie. "Gitican Rousilion, "continued Foisie." "In the proposal, had subsided. Then he said: the feet water course, if he had not engaged the continued foising the course of the Citican Rousilion." The he said: "Comrades, what it went there to collect the course of the Elysée. What it went there to collect the course of the Red Republie?" "Interrupted Bandoin, "thou caust not afford the Red Republie?" "An other murmur of approbation.

Another murmur of approbation, "thou on one condition. I am not alone in my treason, if treason it be, of which I stand accused. The off our number, who has been forced to attend this verming, is suspected of unincertity to out cause. Let him abide the same teat."

I am the man thour refers to, Citizen Rousillon," exclaimed a young artisan, suddenly sizing. "I will not shrink from the companion of the hounds again upon the sean. Fee that hounds affect the hounds again upon the sean. Fee that hounds again upon the sean. Fee that hounds after the hounds again upon the sean. Fee that hounds after the hounds again upon the sean. Fee that hounds again upon the sean. Fee the hounds again upon the sean that he seat was a basine the hounds again upon the sean. Fee that hounds again upon the sean the

But, through the narrow ghyll, immediately at his feet, a brawling stream rushed noisily down the steep gorge from the north, southerly. Headlong he leaped down to it, through the tall heather, which here grew rank, and overtopped his head; but, before he reached it, he blundered into a knot of six or seven men, sleeping on a bare spot of greensward, round the extinct ashes of a fire, and the carcase of a deer, which hey had slain, and on which they had broken eir fast.

But, through the narrow ghyll, immediately gard to Clara, and it did not suit her at all to have the portionless daughter of her sister Milly step into Horace's heart and estate, to the exclusion of her own daughter, as she had into Mrs. Gresham's—a feeling in which Miss Clara is cordially joined, though, in their frequent visits to Ireton, they were very careful to treat Milly with a great show of affection and respect. There was one other who would willingly have a aided their plans, even to removing the obstatele; for Alfred Lester's boyish predilection for Milly had grown with his growth, and strength-

dered into a knot of six or seven men, sleeping on a bare spot of greensward, round the extinct ashes of a fire, and the carcase of a deer, which they had slain, and on which they had broken it fast.

Startled by his rapid and unceremonious interest into their circle, the men sprang to their feet with the speed of light, each laying a cloth-yard arrow to the string of a bended long-bow, bidding him "Stand, or die."

For a moment, he thought his hour was come; but the next glance reassured him, and he saw that his fortune had again brought him safety, in the place of ruin.

The men were Saxons, outlaws, fugitives from the Norman tyranny, and several of them, wall-like himself, serfs escaped from the cruelty of wall-like himself, serfs escaped from the cruelty of like himself, serfs escaped from the cruelty of wall-like himself, serfs escaped from the cruelty of like himself, serfs escaped from the cruelty of like himself, serfs escaped from the cruelty of handsome as he acknowledged him to be; and it has a great show of affection and respect. There was one other who would willingly have been so abrupt. But I am at they are at present. You need not answer than they are at present. You need not answer than they are at present. You need not answer than they are at present. You need not answer than they are at present. You need not answer than they are at present. You need not answer than they are at present. You need not answer than they are at present. You need not answer than they are at present. You need not answer than they are at present. You need not answer than they are at present. You need not answer than they are at present. You need not answer than they are at present. You need not answer than they are at present. You need not answer than they are at present. You need not answer than they are at p

step into Horace's heart and estate, to the exclusion of her own daughter, as she had into Mrs. Gresham's—a feeling in which Miss Clara cordially joined, though, in their frequent visits to Ireton, they were very careful to treat Milly with a great show of affection and respect.

There was one other who would willingly have aided their plans, even to removing the obsta-

The charge, then, against the Roman Catholies of this country, is, that their view of the supremacy of the Pope renders them unsafe citizens, because it renders them liable to be withdrawn from their allegiance to their own civil Government by the decrees or ordinances of their spiritual superior. Of the cruelty of disturbing the public mind with such questions, and disfranchising well-disposed citizens, I shall leave to other times, and disfranchising well-disposed citizens, I shall not now speak. I shall leave to other times, and other persons, and in other places, too, the task of impeaching and of developing the motives upon which such discreditable and unrighteous procedings rest. I shall leave to those who has have more bitterness of temper than I possess, to shave more bitterness of temper than I possess, to shave more bitterness of temper than I possess, to shave more bitterness of temper than I possess, to shave more bitterness of temper than I possess, to shave more bitterness of temper than I possess, to shave more bitterness of temper than I possess, to shave more bitterness of temper than I possess, to shave more bitterness of temper than I possess, to shave more bitterness of temper than I possess, to shave more bitterness of temper than I possess, to shave more bitterness of temper than I possess, to shave more bitterness of temper than I possess, to shave more bitterness of temper than I possess, to shave more bitterness of temper than I possess, to shave more bitterness of temper than I possess, to shave more bitterness of temper than I possess, to shave more bitterness of temper than I possess, to shave more bitterness of temper than I possess, to shave more bitterness of temper than I possess, to shave more bitterness of temper than I possess, to shave more bitterness of temper than I possess, to shave more bitterness of temper than I possess, to shave more bitterness of temper than I possess, to shave more bitterness of temper than I possess, to shave more bitterness of temper than I possess The charge, then, against the Roman Catholies of this country, is, that their view of the supremacy of the Pope renders them unsafer citizens, because it renders them liable to be withdrawn from their allegiance to their own civil Government by the decrees or ordinances of their spiritual superior. Of the cruelty of disturbing the public mind with such questions, and disfranchising well-disposed citizens, I shall not now speak. I shall leave to other times, and other persons, and in other places, too, the

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uals, of less discretion than zeal, who have, from a mistaken view of the Christian duties, thought it a merit on themselves to impute to religion a direct secular power, which it was never intended by God, nor understood by good, prudent men, to exercise. We see it in the careless writing of certain Catholic scholars, as we find it in the preaching and discipline of many other denominations. But in the Catholic Church those individual opinions have been discountenanced by the Bishops, and in other churches they have grown much out of practice; by all they are considered as rendering unto God the things which are Cæsar's. The assertion by individuals, or the practice by a few Popes, of any power, does not make that power right. That only is of faith, which is so declared, and which is for all times and all circumstances.

That only is of faith, which is so declared, and which is for all times and all circumstances.

The most distinguished instance of the exercise of the Papal Power of deposing a monarch is that by the Pope Gregory VII., who excommunicated and deposed the Emperor Henry IV. The peculiar character of these times I have already noticed. The peculiar character of Henry may be learned from history. He was corrupt, venal, turbulent, cruel, blasphemous, hypocritical. He had violated his coronation oath, and was engaged in enormities mous, hypocritical. He had violated his coronation oath, and was engaged in enormities that drew, from every part of Germany and the north of Italy, appeals to the Pope for the exercise of those powers which the Pontiff held from the Emperor; and when the Pope was exercising his admitted legal powers against the Emperor, Henry called a council, and caused to be passed and promulgated a sentence of deposition against Gregory, the Pope. Of sourse, this drew from Rome a sentence of excommunication, and excommunication, and less removed within a year, was to assist in working out depositions. The Princes of Germany, even, assembled to elect a successor to Henry; but the excommunicated Emperor, in full acknowledgment of the power of the Pope, hastened to Italy, made submission, saved himself from dethronement, returned to his German home, fourfold more a child of the devit than he had been, was deposed, and died a miserable outcast. Though those events took place at a time and under circumstances when little and the same and the sam time and under circumstances when little regard was paid to the niceties of temporal distinctions, yet the Pope (Gregory) did not claim that his action in deposing the Emperor was by divine right, because he knew, and all knew, that, by the law of the Empire, Henry had for-In a letter from Gregory VII to the German

Lords, he, the Pope, expressly declares that he did not pretend to ground himself merely on the divine power of binding and loosing, but on the laws of men—that is, the constitution, or laws of the Empire, as well as the laws of God; and,

right alone, to depose an Emperor, his apologist would scarcely, at such a time, have pre-

narks:

From these observations it follows, in fact, first, that Gregory VII, the first that ever probinding and loosing alone, but from a special provision of human law, and principally from the laws of the Empire, which declared deposed of his throne any Prince remaining obstinately

under excommunication during a whole year.

"These important facts once proved, there is no difficulty in understanding how the Popes could naturally cite, in support of their sen-tences of excommunication and deposition against Princes, the divine power of binding and loosing, though not considering it as the sole title of that deposing power which they claimed. It is, in fact, evident that, at a time when constitutional law attached the penalty of deposition to excommunication or heresy, the Pope's sentence against such excommunicated or heretical Prince was grounded both on the divine right and on human law. It was founded on the divine right, not merely in so far as declared the Prince heretical or excommunic declared the Prince heretical or excommunica-ted, but still more in so far as it onlightened the conscience of his subjects on the extent and limits of the obligation arising from the eath of allegiance which they had taken to him. It was founded on human law, also, in so far as it declared the Prince deprived of his rights, in punishment of his remaining obstinately in heresy or excommunication. It is obvious, also on that divine power that the sentence was really grounded, considered in its principal, direct, and immediate object; for the deposition was effected by excommunication—its natural result, according in the constitutional law then

While I have asserted, and, with the little time allowed me, referred you to the authorities upon which my assertions rest, that the Popes of the middle age did not declare that their in of the middle age did not declare that their in-terference with the temporal powers of Kings and Emperors was authorized by their spiritual commissions, as Bishops of Rome, and that their antagonistic and summary proceedings towards offending sovereigns, with regard to the temporal powers of the latter, were au-thorized by a constitution formed by these sov-ereigns or their predecessors, I do not pretend to assert that the power was always rightly used. I do not deny ambitious or vengeful used. I do not deny ambitious or vengeful motives to the Popes. Nothing in my creed or theirs presents such a conclusion, and nothing in their conduct renders such a conclusion unreasonable. I only say that the spiritual power here is not in question; and there, and at that time, the power to depose—power humanly conferred—was never called in question by the deposed monarchy. They admitted the constiposed monarchs. They admitted the consti-tional right and power, though they may have called in question the justice of the act. Very the justice of the proceeding I have nothin do here, though I may be allowed to say the same of the say the same of the same of the say the same of th however the Pope may have transgressed the rules of justice as between him and the deposed monarch, it is probable that, as between the monarch and the people, there was little occasion to suppose that any injustice had been done to the Prince, or much likelihood of hearing complaints for at 1.1 done to the Prince, or much likelihood of hear-ing complaints from the latter. The Pope has struggled sometimes with sovereigns, but never with the sovereignty. He has exercised a power voluntarily placed in his hands by Kings, and invoked by the people; and he has dethroned the monarch, but not anothematized the sub-ject. The Popes, in the fulfillment of what the consent of Kings and the confidence of the

REMAINDER NEXT WEEK.

# WASHINGTON, D. C. THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1855.

paper dealer, in Detroit, Michigan, will attend to receiving and forwarding subscriptions for

OUR EXTRA, containing "Sherwood Forest," ombraces only that portion of the story published up to December 1; so that all subscriber who desire the story complete must begin their subscriptions with the first number issued in December, and will receive the Extra gratis. To those subscribers who begin with the first number in January, the Extra will be of no use. We make this explanation because some of the subscribers who began with the first number in January, complain that they have received no Extra.

one of the earliest subscribers of the Era sound policy. When, therefore, we hear Antiabout to discontinue, on account of the "hard Slavery men avowing their friendship for an ents and to the country. about to discontinue, on account of the "hard times," represented to him the peculiar claims of the Anti-Slavery press at such a crisis as this, and soon convinced him of the duty of sustaining it. He remarks: "This incident admonishes me of the necessity that every friend of the principles you advocate, should not only stir himself up, but his friends and represented to him the peculiar claims of the whole favored their cause, we wish they would ask themselves, whether, next to aiming at noble ends, it be not an imperative duty, to devise only honest means. The wisdom of God may overrule folly and wickedness, so as to advance Truth and Right, but no human being dreat Britain than he has done. That movement in a special state of the country.

He utters his generous convictions frankly and courageously, and we confess his argument appears to us quite unanswerable. It has been well suggested by a distinguished friend of our cause, that he might have made a stronger case out of the Catholic Emancipation movement in advance Truth and Right, but no human being the course of the country.

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efforts in endeavoring to renew and extend our list during the present year, which has required more than usual zeal on their part, owing to the "hard times" and other causes operating of the Empire, as well as the laws of God; and, according to the last-named code, as well as the requirements of the former, Henry deserved, not only to be excommunicated, but also to be deposed of his Imperial dignity.

The most distinguished writer of the time of Gregory VII, Pêter Damier, shows that Gregory VII, Pêter Damier, shows that Gregory of the dignity, when they were entitled to a copy of the paper ory did not depend alone upon his spiritual power, but acted upon the authority of the constitution of the Empire. If Gregory had claimed, and other causes operating against them; and we are fearful that during the heavy press of business in our office we may have unintentionally treated some of them unjustly, by striking their names from our list, when they were entitled to a copy of the paper under our club terms, and have not waited to complete the requisite number to form a club, but have sent in the names of subscribers at various times, and just as they obtained against them; and we are fearful that during at various times, and just as they obtained them. If any who have been thus slighted will advise us of the fact, it will afford us pleasure The following, from a work on the temporal power of the Pope, by Mr. Gosselin, is directly to the point, and will illustrate this part of my

written in so cramped and minute hand, or in the Pope, in civil as well as spiritual affairs and did not follow from the divine power of we are unable to accommodate all. From the great mass of good things, we have only room

> ommunication published in the "People's Department," some weeks ago, credited Isaac Stevens, should have been credited to Isaac Stearns, Mansfield, Massachusetts.

THE NEW HEAD,-Many of our readers, we find, with all their ideas of progress; have a Church, which distinguish it from Protestant streak of conservatism about them. Such do not like our new head. They protest against changing anything in the former appearance of the National Era. It is an old friend, they discuss them in an objurgatory or dogmatic say, and they want their old friend to wear forever the same features. So earnest are their and, however perverted or misled as to its obexpostulations, we apprehend we must go jects, should be treated with tenderness and re

vocalists, under the leadership of the celebrated Ossian E. Dodge, of Boston, favored our citizens with two of their interesting concerts on the evenings of Monday and Tuesday of this week; and, notwithstanding the various places of amusement and attraction open in our city at this time, we were pleased to find the hall well filled with apparently a delighted audience. Among the pieces sung the first even-

ing, which we considered particularly fine, were the "Chilian War Song," "The Old Mountain Tree," and "The Rover's Grave." The words and music of these three pieces are by James G. Clark, one of the company, who is ranked among our best composers. The company will proceed from here on an Eastern tour, and our friends in that section will have an opportunity of judging of their merits for themselves.

CHANGE OF THE REPRESENTATIVE RATIO. friend, writing from Newton, Mass., says of the Know Nothing movement, "Everything indi-cates that it will become pro-slavery. The fact that the Central Council at Washington has so changed the National Council, that each State, regardless of its population, shall have the same number of votes in the National Convention, shows that the Powers that be are determined to give the power into the hands of slaveholders. The basis upon which, as I learn, the National Council was established, a representation according to the representation in the Federal House of Representatives, has been changed, as I have stated above. Who so blind as not to see that the North is again to be sold for the success of a Party?"

Tuesday, while the House was in Com of the Whole on the state of the Union, on the Subterranean Telegraph bill, Mr. Farley, of Maine, having yielded the floor for a moment to General Lane, this gentleman indulged in some severe remarks, that provoked an ebullition of feeling on the part of Mr. Farley, who resented some insulting epithet, by springing at the General, and dealing him several heavy thrusts. Members promptly interposed, re-straining the combatants, and order was re-

# THE WORK GOES BRAVELY ON.

The correspondent of the New York Evening Post says, the first party of Colonel Kinney's expedition, consisting of one hundred and fifty men, will sail from Alexandria on the 25th, for We are informed that a party of a hy ndred young men from North Carolina and ad joining States, with slaves, will soon embark.

The People of the North being engaged in

fearful struggle with the Pope, the new cheme of Propagandism goes on swimmingly. From present indications, it will encounter no

THE SO-CALLED AMERICAN MOVEMENT-THE TEMPORAL POWER OF THE POPE. We have discussed in successive numbers

the so-called American movement, in its origin aims, and policy, and its relations to the An aims, and policy, and its relations to the Anti-Slavery cause. Some seem disposed to regard it simply in its hearings on the Question of Slavery, and just as, in their opinion, formed upon merely local observation, it may affect this Question favorably or otherwise, is their judgment respecting it. In a certain district, where its action has happened to coincide with the prevalent Anti-Nebraska feeling, persons of this class welcome it as an efficient one of this class welcome it as an efficient auxiliary. So, too, in a State, where it has made no overt attack on the cause of Freedom, but its path has lain parallel with that pursued by the advocates of this cause, or where for a time the Anti-Slavery Element has obtained the control of it, it is again well spoken of. And all this, without the slightest reference to the first that, if ever this Union be destroyed, or turned into a curse to mankind, it will be, not by Pope or Foreigner, not by Protectionist or Free Trader, but by a crushing Despotism, which, holding in absolute personal bondage three millions of human beings, and in absolute political subjection one half of the States of this Confederacy, has secured complete ascending the first that, if ever this Union be destroyed, or turned into a curse to mankind, it will be, not by Pope or Foreigner, not by Protectionist or Free Trader, but by a crushing Despotism, but its path has lain parallel with that pursued the control of it, it is again well spoken of.

interests? In other words, shall we do evil alarms of honest lovers of liberty, and of con-

can resort to wrong means, for accomplishing

offers. How else can it be known who the even right objects, without impairing his own true friends of Liberty are in these days so character. The peculiar temptation of zealous men contending against abuses, is, to overlook the precise moral nature of the instrumentali-We are under special obligations to our the precise moral nature of the instrumentanties they employ; and this is one reason why roluntary agents and friends for their hearty so many reformers, ere they have succeeded in moving the abuses they assail, themselve

eed to be reformed. Of the subscribers whom we have saved from the general wreck of our organization, and who still stand by the Era, although some of them perhaps may not concur in all its views, we pre sume the great majority agree with us in conemning the secrecy which shrouds the operations of the New Order, in opposition to its procriptive policy towards foreign-born citizens and immigrants, in disapproving its resolves as a National Party to ignore the Slavery Question and in the belief that its advent has been disa rous to the Anti-Slavery cause. One point o difference may still remain. Many honest Anti Slavery men, while they would not proscribe any one on account of his religious faith, may stil be under the impression that Catholics in this country owe and own paramount allegiance to nrst, that Gregory VII, the first that ever pronounced a sentence of deposition against a sovereign, did not pretend to ground his proceeding solely on the divine right, but on laws both human and divine. Secondly, that in the opinion of Gregory VII, and of his successors, as well as of all their contemporaries, the deposition of an excommunicated Prince was not a laws become of their conveniences are full to overflowing. We receive inquiries sometimes from writers, what has become of their companying times.

to the doctrine that there is but one God, and ne Mediator between God and man; and that every man is bound to think, decide, and act for himself in religious matters, seeing that for nimself he must render an account to God. We need not say how totally repugnant to our convictions and habits of thought are those doctrines and usages generally of the Catholic ism. But these we are not called upon to dis cuss in our paper; nor, were we at the head of a religious or theological press, would we style. The religious sentiment in itself is holy

spect. We can see no propriety in making the dogmatic or ceremonial peculiarities of any Ossian's Bards.—This superior company of church subjects of derision, satire, or pharisai cal denunciation, or pretexts for provoking popular clamor against them. If reason ove, and good example, cannot enlighten the erring religionist, disarm his bigotry or fanati eism, and win him to the Truth, anathema and proscription will only make bad, worse, and drive him beyond the reach of argument.

We are anxious to do all in our power, no o lower the tone of genuine patriotism, but to prevent it from degenerating into a petty ha tred and jealousy of foreigners; not to impair the force of the genuine Protestant sentime of the country, but to prevent it from degene rating into a narrow spirit of persecution. Th natural evils or inconveniences of a rapid in flux of foreign immigrants, are such as ma be corrected without undue excitement, barbarous and illiberal legislation. And there is nothing in the numerical force, or the character, or the operations of the great body of Catholics in this country, to endanger our in stitutions—certainly nothing that may not be mfely left to the numberless counteracting luences growing out of the workings of our institutions, the action of our Free Schools and the Free Press, and the inevitable antagonism

Believing this, we would exclude both sub ects from the political arena. The public aind cannot be possessed by two great exitements at the same time. If it regard the amoval of a duty on coal or sugar, as of more importance than the abolition of the Slave Power in the Federal Government, it will make the former the paramount question; and if it deem Foreignism more dangerous than Slavery-Propagandism, it will naturally sink the

latter question.

Questions of finance and trade, so long as they engrossed the attention of the great parties of the country, necessarily threw into the shade the whole subject of Slavery aggresion. Many years ago, a few of us began to insist that those questions had either been set-tled, or had ceased to be of pre-eminent im-North into concurrence with our views. For a ine one excitement seemed to control it, one urpose to energize its will. But suddenly an ery was raised against the foreigners and he Catholics, and in the twinkling of an eye the scene changed. Whigs, Democrats, and new organization, got up to save the country from being enslaved by the Pope and ruined the diversion of the storm that was just about many years. I leave it to others to assign the to burst upon its head. Look at the result, reason and the remedy." They lie on the sur-

Kansas, conquered by Slavery; Central Amerkansas, conquered by Slavery; Central America about to be opened to its ravages; Slavery plottings in Dominica and California; the Slave Interest quietly laying its plana for the next Presidency, and the North, standing aghast before a few poor Irishmen and the old gentleman who happens to rule a dilapidated city somewhere near the Mediterranean!

But there is no use in complaining. Let us begin the work again—roll the stone up the hill, even at the risk of having it rolled back by a chance pebble in its way. Let us try again to undeceive the People, and open their eyes to the fact that, if ever this Union be destroyed, And all this, without the slightest reference to its fundamental aims and policy!

Is this the course men of principle ought to pursue? Is every means that may help forward a right object, justifiable? Can devotion to the Anti-Slavery cause authorize us to resort to any kind of alliance to advance its interests? In the slightest reference to this Confederacy, has secured complete ascendancy in the Federal Government, and would prostitute its powers to the enslavement of the whole country, and the establishment of such a Slave Empire as has never yet cursed Earth or insulted Heaven.

For the sake of allaying the groundless interests?

interests? In other words, shall we do evil
that good may come?

For ourselves, believing that the so-called
American movement is founded upon wrong
principles, aims at wrong objects, and pursues
a wrong method, we would oppose it, even
should it promise through its co-operation to
promote an end deemed by us of paramount
importance. Never, for any reason, could we
countenance for a moment any movement, repressed with the conviction of the necessity of countenance for a moment any movement, repugnant in its principles, means, and aims, to Chandler, during the struggle against the pastron. An old friend in Burlington, Vt., finding justice, the essential safeguards of Liberty and sage of the Nebraska bill, was always at his post, by night and by day, frue to his constitu-He utters his generous convictions frankl

> ment has always been considered in this comtry as the triumph of justice and liberal princi ples over oppression and bigotry. During the inderwent a thorough investigation. No o will suspect that the Established Church o England, luxuriating in its supremacy, would for a moment have tolerated a dangerous rival; or that the vigilant, uncompromising Dissenter would have given countenance to a new Powe ubversive of their rights; or that the haughty onservative Aristocracy of Great Britain, jes us of its domination, would have admitted t olitical rights, a body, owing allegiance to oreign Prince. John Bull, to say the least, is ust as intolerant of foreign domination, as the nost zealous Yankee Know Nothing; and cer ainly, the Protestant scholars, and divines, and tatesmen of England were just as capable of vestigating the Question of the Pope's Tem oral Power, and as deeply concerned in such an investigation, as Ned Buntline, Governor Gardner, Daniel Ullmann, Millard Fillmore, and the partisan editors among us, who have all at once sprung up into full-formed polemics armed with fragmentary quotations taken from authorities they have never seen; and yet King, Lords, and Commons, the Establishe Church, and the Dissenters, came to the conlusion that the Pope's Temporal Power was fiction, carried through the Emancipation ovement, and the world hailed the fact as a glorious evidence of Progress and enlightened England has exploded, and adopt a policy which Peel and Wellington, pillars of the Arisocracy of the Establishment, repudiated, as omething too barbarous and antiquated, even

for the most severe, time-worn Conservatism to anction? We print half the speech in this number, and hall close it in the next. We hope all our eaders will examine it, and, having done o leave Catholicism and Foreignism to the atural action of our institutions and the inevi table progress of ideas, and join with us in directing public attention to the paromount Question of the Country-Slavery and its Ag-

### THE PEOPLE OF WASHINGTON AND THE FREE STATES

A special correspondent of the New York Wibune charges the people of Washington with eing servile to the South and Southern politiians; and, as an illustration, he says:

"A friend went into six of the princip bookstores of the city, the other day, without finding a single copy of several popular Northern books, which he wished to purchase. A Boston publisher told me he found it very diffi cult to persuade a Washington bookseller to publications on sale. A print-seller too, refused to expose Sumner's portrait for sale, because, he said, 'Sumner tramples on the

Constitution.'
"A majority of the members of Congress are Northern men; yet, if they wish a Northern book, they are troubled to find it in Washing ton. So of a hundred other things. The reading-rooms at the hotels scarcely afford a Northn paper of any good reputation at home. the free States were mere provinces of the Union, they would not be more insignificant in the estimation of the people of this District than they have been for many years. I leave it o others to assign the reason and the remedy

The People of Washington, as they are generally Southern in origin, may be expected to be Southern in sympathies. As to servility, we see no evidence that they are more culpable than the citizens of Philadelphia or New York Of the bookselling craft, it so happens that three of the foremost are from New England and the one who at first rejected Sumner's pic ture, is an emigrant from New Hampshire. I

is hardly fair to visit the sins of Northern ser riles upon this community. But, the representation of the correspon s a little exaggerated. Uncle Tom's Cabin was sold here freely at two or three bookstores as is Ida May. Sumner's and Seward's speech es may be had at our principal bookstores; and if there be not a great supply of such books, is just because there is no demand. "A major ity of the members of Congress," it is true, are Northern men, but they are not generally distinguished, in Washington, by Northern tastes If the demand for Northern books or paper was very decided, the demand would soon brit the supply. A large proportion of this North the country, in the satisfactory solution of which all its vital interests were involved, was that of Slavery. That it was so regarded by the majority of Southern politicians, and that their policy was always dictated by this view, we all know. Their acts in 1850, crowned in shoulder" to the Era, the only paper here 1854 by the repeal of the Missouri Compro-mise, nearly brought the public mind of the the case, we do not think that Northern mem bers will suffer very deeply from the absenof Northern books in our It will be time enough to blame the people the District for servility to the South, when the representatives from the North and West generally shall be blameless in that matter. "I the Free States," says the correspondent, "were provinces of the Union, they would no

face. In every contest involving the demands of the Slave Power, the good People here have seen the Northern majority tamely submitting to the Southern minority, and are accustomed therefore to regard the former as inferior. So uch for the reason. Let the People of the North and West reform themselves, and then their representatives. So much for the remedy

# WASHINGTON GOSSIP AND NEWS.

Telegraphists and letter writers are indu January 22d.—The President is resolved

eep his Cabinet just as it is, till the end of his term. All rumors of change are moonshine.

A correspondence between General Wool and the Secretary of State, sent to the Senate, reveals filibustering on the coast of the Pacific, projected in San Francisco against the Sandwich Islands, with a view to revolutionize them make them independent, use them for annoying United States interests. So says the correspondent of the New York

Same Date.—There has been almost a blow ip in the Cabinet. Soulé's resignation was re eived by the President, and Marcy was direct Douglas, Slidell, and Weller, and dee Marcy has worked for the overthrow of Amer can reputation abroad. A Spaniard, a friend to Soulé, is said to have in his possession evi dence showing that Mr. Soulé could have be come rich abroad, had the Spanish Governmen dared to approach him with a bribe. De patches are on file from Mason and Buchanan approving the course of Soulé-all of which, as vell as the President's private letters to him

Vide New York Herald correspondent, who ppears to be on the most confidential term with the State Department! Same Date.—Governor Marcy may go

that gentleman will publish on his return.

urope. The Cabinet is amicable. Go eymour prefers to stay at home. This oracle appeared in all the New

Same Date .- Democratic Se onvened in Vice President's Foom. Object, put down Know Nothingism. Third meet ng. Seventeen in attendance. Jordan is a hard road to travel. Hamlin, Rusk, Adams, and others, won't attend. Caucus adjourned till 25th. Cass will visit New Hampshire, pronounce against the Know Nothings, and ignor Nebraska.- Vide Tribune Correspondence.

Jan. 23d.—Efforts to be made to revive the Pacific Railroad Bill. Prodigious excitement about it. High hopes, grand speculations he dust. Prospects fair for French Spoliation Bill. Whether the President will veto, doubtul. "In course."

So says the Telegraph generally.

Same Date .- Bounty Land Bill of Brodhe tilled by kindness. Peace to its remains News from the West abate fears of India war. General Scott's prognosis at fault. The President wont get his three thousand volun teers. Meeting of Committee for investigating the Smithsonian business to be held on the evening of the 25th. Mr. Meacham and Prof. Heury summoned. Mr. Mason, our Minister members of a particular church, because it is Principalities, and the Allies are not only Christianity in Great Britain. And shall we, at Paris, attended the Emperor's levee on the assumed that the head of that church claims strengthening the Western Combination against Americans, boasting our pre-eminent civiliza- 26th December, played whist till 2 o'clock in temporal power over them, while it is not Russia, but reinforcing their armies before Sestruck with paralysis. Little hope was enter ained of his recovery. For which we are indebted io the New York

Evening Post correspondent.

Jan. 24th .- A storm round the War Department. General Scott, summoned to Washington on the Army Bill affair, reported himself to the Secretary of War, to whom he suggested several amendments to be made to the Bill. Understanding the Secretary to assent, he then appeared before the Committee of the House, submitted his amendments there, said they were sanctioned by Secretary Davis, and the Committee adopted them. The Secretary, learning this, told them he did not approve of the amendments, and had said so distinctly to Gen. Scott, and thereupon he ordered the General to appear at headquarters. What transpired, the ponent (the correspondent of the New York Herald) saith not.

Same Date.-Telegraph in the Tribune nounces a forgery the extract of a letter sent to Mr. Soulé, from General Pierce, alleged by the New York Herald correspondent to have been written by the President.

Jan. 24th. - Renewed protests against the Kinney Expedition. Government alarmedbeginning to think it looks like a violation of the neutrality laws. Little doubt that the Administration will soon issue instructions that will effectually break it up. The correspond ent of the New York Courier and Enquirer who reports this, is over-confident. The Expedition will be off, before the instructions are out, we guess.

Same Date. - The resolution of Mr. Edger ton, asking for information about depredatio on the Kansas Indians, promises to bring to light some rascality. Col. Manypenny charges officers at Fort Leavenworth with joining others in speculating on the lands of the Delawares. They respond, implying a challenge to the Colonel, who doubtless deems the matter a subject rather for honest investigation than for pistols and coffee.

Soulé received a despatch from the Depart ment, too pacific, which he would not deliver to the Spanish Government. This indiscretion led to his recall at his own request. So says the New York Evening Post correspondent.

Jan. 25th. - Senatorial anti-Know Nothing caucus held, but nothing done. Secretary of the Navy will order a court martial on Lieut. Com. Hunter, for coming home in disobedience to orders. The Pennsylvanian correspondent says that the Democratic Senators have adopted a series of resolutions against Know Nothingism, and the only question is, shall they print them? Pacific railroad bill lost, on acprint them? Pacific railre count of the odium attached to McDougall, who postponed it last session, to save the Nebraska ill. Some of the Anti-Nebraska men determined to kill the bill, if he persisted in retaining the leadership. He would not give up, re-lied upon the South, the bill was killed, and his nopes swamped. Correspondence of Times, &c.

Jan. 26th. - Star reports great commotion among the Creoles in Havana, because the Cortes have refused to sell the island to the United States. A serious outbreak apprehendd. Col. Kinney leaves in ten days for the

men in Massachusetts, who still adhere to the principle of open and direct warfare against the Slave Interest, are engaged in the work of re-organizing their forces, and that those once ent and trusted in the cause, are again taking an active part.

The Albany Register, a Pro-Slavery Whig journal, has been taken as the central organ of the Native Americans, and has been placed

For the National Era TO DAY. BY MISS ALICE CAREY. Haste, O ye idlers, haste;

One moment, once misplaced, . Cannot be righted. . Wait not your work to view; Now is the time to do— Let not to-day, to you, Be a day slighted.

While you count loss and gain While you count gare and pair God's gifts to you are vain-Haste to redeem them! Layer from layer, if you try If you have friends, why, then,

Work like true-hearted me Work like good brothren, Shoulder to shoulder;
Shoulder to shoulder;
But, without help of friends,
Who, single-handed, bends
Fate's iron to goodly ends, He is the bolde Were life a breath of air,

Ending we know not where
Then might the soul despair
For its brief hour;
But if 'tis true that we Live through eternity, Then should our actions be

ELECTION OF SENATOR IN MASSACHUSETTS Pending the Senatorial canvass in the Legis-

doubt that many sincere Anti-Slavery men will accept the generalities in Mr. Wilson's letter about Human Rights, as entirely satisfactory; but we must not forget that even General Cass himself, in many speeches, actually ignoring the Slavery Question, has been no less eloquent and ample in such generalities. As to Mr. Wilson's understanding of the so-

called American movement, that it "does not propose to withdraw from men born in other lands the protection of just and equal laws," we should like to know what he means by "just and equal laws." Is it "just and equ to exclude from office capable and estin citizens, simply because they were not born the same parallels of longitude as ourselves? Is it just and equal to exclude them from the ury panel? Is it just and equal to withhold citienship from hundreds of thousands of our fellow men, who cast in their lot with us, and prove their purpose to abide with us, and whose labor and property we tax? Is it just and equal to form a combination to exclude from office all and has resumed belligerent operations in the bishops and members generally of that church? inception of the controversy, has been marked

Illinois will tell you that they afford the protection of just and equal laws to the colored race : will be concluded before a decisive blow shall and there is not a Pro-Slavery man in the country who will not boast of the humanity with which the colored people, bond and free, are treated by the American People. We want placed in the position of Prussia. The opera-

deeds, to sustain professions. We had intended to make no comment of the election of General Wilson; but the corres. or snowed, without Intermission, retarding the pondence which we subjoin, defining his position, and the issue on which he is elected, de- Reinforcements, however, had arrived. On the manded a word from us. That it admits of night of the 20th, a sortie was made by the more constructions than one is evident, not only from its own terms, but from the comonly from its own terms, but from the comments of the newspapers, some of which think the part of the Allies. From the 22d to the t commits him to nothing, some, that it con- 28th, the weather was again terribly inclement. tains all of his oft-repeated opinions on the subject of Slavery, some, that it completely retracts | On the 30th, the weather became more pro them. The New York Herald, a champion of pitious, but the state of the ground was alto-

the new Order, is perfectly satisfied with it: "In his letter, however, which we published resterday, we detect nothing less than the aban-donment of the Anti-Slavery societies, and the a sortic from the garrison was repulsed, with a acceptance of the conservative Know Nothing platform. \* \* \* The letter of Gen. Wilson, platform. \* \* \* The letter of Gen. Wilson, we think, goes very far to prove that he, as a Know Nothing 'Senator, intends to hold the ground of Non-Intervention in the domestic affairs of the States, whatever may be his personal opinions of the abstract question of Slavery. \* \* \* We rely upon General Wilson, if elected, as a Know Nothing Conservation of the Sonator tive in the Senate upon the Slavery question. We regard his letter as a pledge to this effect." The Herald evidently stretches a point, so as o re-assure the South : but it is to be regretted that an Anti-Slavery man should make any declaration, at all possible to be so misconstrued by such a paper as the New York

POLITICAL CORRESPONDENCE—POSITION OF HON. HENRY WILL SON ON THE AMERICAN QUESTION. The following correspondence appears in the

Mr. Hall's Letter. Boston, January 18, 1855.

Sin: I enclose to you a paper, which has been put into my hands, containing extracts from certain speeches made by you in the late Constitutional Convention.

The design of the paper is, evidently, to produce an unfavorable impression in respect to your sincerity as a member of the American party, and, as a matter of justice, it seems necessary that you should have an opportunity to correct any impression which may be errone-

I take the liberty, therefore, to ask you state, if consistent with your inclination and convenience, if the "extracts," as they stand in convenience, if the "extracts," as they stand in this circular, are a fair representation of your present views of American principles.

On a cursory examination of the speeches from which these extracts are made, the gene-ral scope of your argument appears to be in opposition to the proscription of colored per-sons, and it is possible that the references to persons of "foreign birth" were chiefly employ-ed by way of amplification and illustration of the main proposition.

ne main proposition.

But however this may be, the question of of the American party is principally important, and it would be gratifying if you should see fit to take occasion to express yourself distinctly on these points.

In the present crisis of our political history, I

nts. I am impelled to take

General Wilson's Reply. NATICK, January 20, 1855.

NATICK, January 20, 1855.

Sire: Your note of the 18th inst. is before me, and I very cheerfully answer your inquiries concerning my views upon the questions involved in the American movement.

While I am ready frankly to avow my sentiments and opinions to all men, I am constrained to declare that I pen this letter to you with no little reluctance. I am conscious that letters written by a candidate pending an election always subject him to misrepresentation, and to the suspicion of insincerity in the opinions he avows.

As you suggest, the reference in my speech We have now lying before us several new in the Constitutional Convention to the organization of military companies composed of men of foreign birth, was made simply as an illus.

We have now lying before us several new books, mainly composed of articles original in the Era. First in order is Dr. Elder's tration. I did not then approve, I do not now approve, and I never can approve, of the organ-from the press of Derby, of New York—a vol.

the American people to its ideas and principles.

Concurring entirely with you in the opinion that the "highest interests of freedom are identified with the supremacy of the ideas which underlie this popular movement," I shall cheerfully labor, in public or in private life, for their advancement. In so doing, I shall only be acting in accordance with the sentiments I have long entertained—sentiments which have been deepened and strengthened by recent events in our own and other States, especially by the tone of those politico-sectarian organs which tone of those politice-sectarian organs which avow sentiments and doctrines hostile to the genius and spirit of American Institutions.

Yours, truly,

Henry Wilson.

Hon. Robert B. Hall.

THE WAR IN THE EAST. We present in another column a condense abstract of the news brought by the Pacific. The most important item is, that Russia ac cepts the four points, as interpreted by the Allies, but hostilities continue, there being no proposition on either side for an armistice. Russia is still pouring troops into the Crimea oved, or attempted to be proved, that in this bastopol, and advancing their works. It is evicountry, if the claim has ever been made, it dent that they distrust the sincerity of the ever has been admitted, or will be, by the Czar, and with reason, for his course, from the "Just and equal!" Aye, the Legistators of by double-dealing and a crooked diplomacy. We doubt whether a satisfactory arrangeme have been struck by the Allies. The accession of Sardinia to the Alliance

hailed as an important event; but no faith tions before Sebastopol proceed slowly. From the 13th to the 16th December, it rained, hailed, movement of supplies and stores till the 18th gether unfavorable to operations. The Allies were daily receiving vast supplies of ammu loss of thirty lives on the part of the Allies, A despatch received in St. Petersburgh, Jan. 2d, announces frequent sorties, and that the Government is constructing a bridge of boats to connect the city of Sebastopol with the forts on the north side. The most gigantic works are in process of construction by the Allies and it is now said that January 5th was the day fixed upon for a general assault on Sebas-The mediation of the United States, discus

ed in this country to some extent, attracts little attention in Europe. The London Daily News distinguished for its American affinities, does not regard it with complacency, and evidently finds much in the tone of a portion of our public men and press, to disqualify this country from acting as a mediator. The pro-Russia sympathies manifested in some quarters will b remembered hereafter to the discredit, if not amage, of our Republic. The News remarks: "Apart from newspapers altogether, there is ridence of a hostile feeling towards England, o

widence of a hostile feeling towards England, c partisan leaning towards Russia, among a nu aerous party in the United States. To wha by our prize crew and their officers, after the affair with the Russians in the North Pacific, a San Francisco? To what else can we attri Reports have reached us to which we can

not at present allude more distinctly, of testi-monials of a very strange nature, indeed, pre-sented by the Czar to American citizens. All this has had its effect in calling into existence a numerous pro-Russian party in the United States. It is with this party that the idea of

England.

"We appeal confidently to the America people, and ask them, will they allow then selves to be made the tools of a party in the way? Will they allow themselves to be delided into lowering the Union into an accomplicand catspaw of the great champion of despoism and barbarism? It is their concern hothis question is to be appropriately in the party of the concern hothis question is to be appropriately.

desisting from what they know to be the di "An accomplice and catspaw of the great champion of despotism and barbarism!" Whnot? A social system of despotism and barba rism disgraces one half of this country, and through its political power rules the other. "A fellow feeling makes us wondrous kind,"

duced to popular favor through its columns

"Periscopics," a large volume of miscellanies approve, and I never can approve, of the organization of military companies composed of men of foreign birth.

As to the allusions in my speeches to the distinctions on account of color or race, I have to say, that if I clearly comprehend the ideas and principles of the American movement, it does not ignore or deny the sublime creed that idea upon which our American institutions are based; but still more, if I clearly comprehend its genius and spirit, its aims and purposes, it does not propose to withdraw from men born in other lands the protection of just and equal laws.

from the press of Derby, of New York—a volume which combines something of the quaint humor and shrewd insight of Montaigne's Essay with the Christian Philosophy of Pascal, There is thought enough compressed in its pages to set up some score of ordinary writers of polite literature. "Leaves from the Tree Igdrasyl," by Martha Bussell, has already found fitting notice in these columns. It is every where regarded as the promise of a brilliant literary career, and is meeting with a rapid sale. "Clovernook Children," by Alice Carey, is a collection of stories which will entitle the Pending the Senatorial canvass in the Legislature of Massachnsetts, a paper was circulated, containing sundry extracts from the speeches of General Wilson in the Constitutional Convention of that State, repudiating all distinctions on account of race or color. This rather troubled several of his supporters, and a letter was addressed to him, inquiring whether, as the extracts stood, they fairly represented his ideas now; suggesting at the same time, that from the general scope of the speeches, they probably contemplated only the colored race. We publish the correspondence, as we find it in the Boston Telegraph. It will be observed, that the writer who propounds the inquiry, holds that the ideas that underlie the Know Nothing organization are of paramount importance, and General Wilson in his reply seems to accept this proposition. This correspondent thus makes him, first of all, a representative of the Know Nothing movement, and this being paramount, other questions must be mordinate, so that, if in conflict at any time with the objects of the so-called American movement, they must give way. We have no doubt that many sincere Anti-Slavery men will accept the general time and antiver the the general is a collection of the troubsed and abuses which will entitle the shum and business of hundreds of thousands of men reared under the influences of social, reliable to our own, the American of hundreds of thousands of men reared under the influences of social, reliable and political institutions distinctions distinctions of the sun and scenes in England, with their appropriate legends, at once humorous, and scenes in England, with their appropriate describes of old castles which will entitle the antiver whe proposes to correct these evis and abuses of the extracts stood, they fairly represented his world, which subjects us to the support of foreign induced herestoff one organized system in the old castles and senes in England, "Merrie England," before or fairly papers and the extracts and subject to our out, the destr Summoned into action by the evils and abuses is a collection of stories which will entitle the Larcom, another of the Era's contributor Judging from some sheets of the manuscript. which we have seen, we predict for it a large

### KANSAS AND NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Kansas by force and fraud is converted into lave territory. The election of General Whitfield, a pro-slavery man, and the pro-slavery from Missouri, and to be kept there during the winter, is a fact that may operate disastrously for the Administration in the coming election in New Hampshire. Hence, the most strennous efforts will be made to throw dust in the People's eyes, to keep this fact out of sight, and o show that everything is working well for reedom. This furnishes the key to a correspondence which has just appeared in the Union, between Mr. Hibbard, who was not elected Senator, and Mr. Whitfield. He asks Mr. W. what were the issues in his election. Mr. W. replies. Popular Sovereignty, the issues of the Nebraska Bill, the right of a People to determine their own institutions. Do you hear that? cries the ery had nothing at all to do with the election The only question settled, was that of the right of the People of Kansas to fix their own institutions. And is not that Democratic?

The correspondence is simply an electionee ing device-nothing more. Are the good Peoole of New Hampshire green enough to be

We have received from an old citizen of Washington the following highly interesting ac count of Miss Miner's school.

### MISS MINER'S SCHOOL FOR COLORED CHIL-DREN IN THE CITY OF WASHINGTON

Last week we visited this school with the sincerest satisfaction. Through the beneficence of friends in Philadelphia and elsewhere, a value uable lot of land was purchased last year, ly ing on the summit of the ridge half way be tween Pennsylvania avenue and the hills which bound the city on the north. The house stand ng upon it was fitted up for a school; the upper part is the home of Miss Miner and her as

As we rode to the gate, the children were playing in the open air, within the high fence which encloses the ground on all sides. It was the hour of recess. On entering the school rooms, we were cordially met by Miss Miner and her assistant, to whom we introduced the lady by whom we were accompanied. The rooms showed the usual furniture, maps on the walls, a large globe in the centre of the school room, and some manuscript diagrams of th neavens, the gift of Mr. Johnson to the school. On the ringing of the bell, the scholars, with beaming looks, came in and took their seats. The average attendance is thirty-five. They range from seven to seventeen years of age, and show all the varieties of complexion and mingling of races common to the colored pop-

ulation of our cities.

They read to us; recited their lessons for the day, in grammar, history, and philosophy. They sang for us, and then chanted the constellations by the diagram, and then the anatomy of the human frame. In order to test what this was worth to them, we took the wand from the pupil who led the exercise, and asked the mes of the several stars we pointed out, and the constellations to which they belonged, all of which were correctly answered; next we gave the names of bones, without any of their ections, and they told us their names, assigning to each its proper place.

What we regard as the distinguishing feature of Miss Miner's instruction, is her analytical method of teaching, making her scholars, from the youngest to the oldest, know why the facts are as they are, in grammar, philosophy, and arithmetic. We would be most happy to be lieve teachers, in the highest of our seminaries for young ladies, (those which are regarded as pre-eminent,) were as competent and as faithful as Miss Miner, and that their classes would as well bear the scrutiny of a review, where the why was to be given for the various facts affirmed in the school books. These recitations

were long, and very carefully made. The lady by whom we were accomp had had long experience in teaching, and, as we were walking to our carriage, she remarked, Did you not observe the bright look of the eye, and the mein and bearing of these girls They may be considered as new creations, rather than of the same class of children we neet with in the streets. You will better understand my remark," she added, "if I relate you an anecdote. Mr. Bakewell, the father of the geologist, was a breeder of sheep, known his son, the geologist, was presented to the who had been immensely enriched by breeding

regard these ladies worthy of all home were laboring on the Cape of Good Hope, bordering upon our

highlands of Scotlar

ested by the name,

It was so. We h

bright, gay, intellig

with great satisfaction this school is, next to

pel, the most efficient

his city, for the ele

rendering them the

fidence. It is impos

not be more useful

tv. for all the sacrif

Miner and her beau

the school, and for t

requiring stronger the city of Washing er among Hottentot that there is none ment, investing effor tends like labors mo LITERA HYPATIA; OR, NEW FOES This story of the to the arena of the heathenism and Chr laid in Alexandria as

The introductory ch the concise and force Hypatia, a woman noble impulses, a represented as main her great influence. throned gods, whose mind no vulgar. eternal principles Cyril, bishop of A alternates with her half-savage masses part in the exciting the rude but pead monastery, comes i the book, a young world, and to learn is truth. If these in the light and ex century, what must dealing with them t Surely, no one who as it now exists, th morality, and fiend can deny that the events, in spite of far upward toward

may yet, in time, h But this narrati one that should stir era, viz: the suic matters of conscien del, stand before against each other little transitory pov weight upon the h reaction ensues; r baser passions of out a fatal retribut cent with the guilty We no longer de

low-being who worsh different from our o and tear piecemeal th the "heretic. The ' to diagrace the ea even now among t prejudices of Ame ers? Intolerance its change of form who, at this day, w deny to his neighbo cial privileges of a century, have tran upon spirit-a pers Cyril and Orestes,

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LESSONS IN GRAMMAN These new treat well worthy to take excellent school bo can never be too th

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selves, we prefer pla THE WORLD A WORKSHO We have had op heets of this highly ive work, in antici Few men have mor themselves in mecha than the author of are familliar with o pen, or who know th

while Superintender hail the appearance which expresses we subjects in which interested. We are on physical science nt of facts and and force of illustrati there is much of the of poetry, in all his none more than in t great amount of valcompass, while from are brought up rich. The leading idea has supplied a great study, the skill, ar human race, in work forms of beauty and plied what Mr. Ewb in the centre of th chimneys and safet

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with seats. The Weather and Navigation on Lake Ontario.

from Sodus. Navigation is uninterrupted.

Late from Mexico.

The popular branch of the Illinois Legislature are passed a stringent liquor law. It was arried by a heavy majority. The Chicago

bune classes the vote upon it thus:

Whigs - . . . . . 10 —
Nebraska - . . . . . 4 25
Anti-Nebraska Democrats - 1 1
Absent—2 Whigs, 1 Republican, 3 Nebraskaites, and 1 Anti-Nebraska Democrat.

New Jersey Prohibitory Liquor Law

Trenton, Jan. 25.—A prohibitory liquor law passed the House by a vote of 35 to 22. There are some doubts of its passing the Senate.

Col. Kinney's Expedition.

the expedition are progressing satisfactorily and that success is certain.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The United States mail steamer Pacific, from

were lost.
The New York liner, George Canning, is

Republican - - - - -

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### LITERARY NOTICES.

HYPATIA; OR, NEW FOES WITH AN OLD FACE. By Charles Kingsley, jun., author of "Ahon Locke," "Yeast," &c. Second Edition. Boston: Crosby, Nichols, & Co.

This story of the fifth century takes us back to the arena of the last great struggle between heathenism and Christianity. The scenes are laid in Alexandria and the surrounding deserts. The introductory chapter is a fine specimen of the concise and forcible in style.

Hypatia, a woman of rare endowments and noble impulses, a philosopher and teacher, is represented as maintaining, with the might of her great influence, the cause of the nearly dethroned gods, whose names symbolize to her mind no vulgar, sensual attributes, but the elernal principles of truth and loveliness. Cyril, bishop of Alexandria, her antagonist, alternates with her in swaying the ignorant, half-savage masses of the people. The Jews, and the monks of the desert, also bear their part in the exciting scenes of the age. From he rude but peaceful cells of an Egyptian monastery, comes forth Philemon, the hero of the book, a young man, to mingle with such a world, and to learn from it what is life, what is truth. If these are problems hard to solve in the light and experience of the nineteenth century, what must have been the difficulty of dealing with them thirteen hundred years ago? Surely, no one who compares with the world as it now exists, the pictures of anarchy, immorality, and fiendish cruelty, here depicted,

morality, and fiendish cruelty, here depicted, the explicit and important directions, it is to be koped that the yill gay beed to these explicit and important directions. Here them!

\*\*Roston, Jan. 21.—The increase of specie in the banks of this city for the past week was a special to the explicit and important directions. Here them!

\*\*Roston, Jan. 21.—The increase of specie in the banks of this city for the past week was a special to the explicit and important directions. Here them!

\*\*Roston Man. 22.—In the District Court of the States as a great moral, social, and political evil, at war with the principles of the beclaration of Independence, and the great object contemplated by our forefathers in establishing the Constitution of the United States; pasterday, S. M. Booth, and the states of conscience. Jew, beather, and infide, stand before us, armed in deadly harred against each other. Each in turn grasping and purpose of the transitory power, burls it with crushing weight upon the heads of his adversaries. A reaction ensues; retaliation follows; and the saction ensues; retaliation follows; and the heads of his adversaries. A reaction ensues; retaliation follows; and the saction of the saction on the first Monday

who, at this day, would, for religious opinions, deny to his neighbor any of the political or so cial privileges of a freeman, would, in the fifth century, have trampled upon body as well as upon spirit—a persecutor for conscience' sake.
Cyril and Orestes, Miriam and Hypatia, have had their counterparts in all ages. Let their fate stamp more deeply into every bigoted soul the words of the Merciful One—" With what measure ye mete, it shall be measured to you

Territories, as a violation of a mutual resonance of the Union, justified by the sisteman of the Country, and to frestrate the well-known purpose of the General condition of the Country and to frestrate the sisteman of the States, and the sisteman of Skevey, or the very now owned on the sisteman of Skevey, or the very now owned on the sisteman of Skevey, or the very now owned on the sisteman of Skevey, or the very now owned on the sisteman of Skevey, or the very now owned on the sisteman of Skevey, or the very now owned on the sisteman of Skevey, or the very now owned on the sisteman of Skevey, or the very now owned on the sisteman of Skevey, or the very now owned on the sisteman of Skevey, or the very now owned on the sisteman of Skevey, or the very now owned on the sisteman of Skevey, or the very now owned on the sisteman of Skevey, or the very now owned on the sisteman of Skevey, or the very now owned on the sisteman of Skevey, or the very now owned on the sisteman of Skevey, or the very now owned on the sisteman of Skevey, or the very now owned on the sisteman of Skevey, or the very now owned on the sisteman of Skevey, or the very now owned on the sisteman of Skevey, or the very now owned on the sisteman of Skevey, or the very now owned on the sisteman of Skevey, or the very now owned on the sisteman of Skevey, or the very now owned on the sisteman of Skevey, or the very now owned on the sisteman of Skevey, or the very now owned on the sisteman of Skevey, or the very now owned on the sisteman of Skevey, or the very now owned on the sisteman of Skevey, or the very now owned on the sisteman of Skevey, or the very now owned on the sisteman of Skevey, or the very now owned on the sisteman of the s

went of facts and principles so much beauty and force of illustration as Mr. Ewbank. Indeed, there is much of the grace, originality, and life of poetry, in all his writings, and perhaps in none more than in this volume. There is also a great amount of valuable information, in brief compass, while from mines of deep reflection are brought up rich treasures of thought.

The leading idea in this work is, that God has supplied a great and exhaustless storehouse of raw material in the earth, to occupy the study, the skill, and combined labor, of the human race, in working it up into all the varied forms of beauty and utility. He has also supplied what terms a caloric engine, in the centre of the orb—"an engine whose chimneys and safety valves are volcances, and whose action and diversities of action are subject to laws as definite as any that control a windmill or a water wheel. The continued energy of this Pultonic power is significant of much work to be done, and the more so when taken in connection with the fact that the stock of unwrought material has hardly been touch. We are not prepared to adopt what we infer to be the author's view in regard to a diversity of races of mea, whereaf into existence at difference of

rare to see a public man repulsing honors ready to thrust themselves upon him. CONNECTICUT.-A friend in Connecticut, wri-

ting to us about the influence of the new Order, says: "The country is all taken aback by it. Even the old, tried friends of Freedom seem to stand, holding their breath as if in the presence of a newly risen spectre. Its effect on them is like that on Eliphaz, by the dire vision which came to him secretly, and made all his bones to shake, and the hair of his flesh to stand up." Judging from our list, we should think Con-necticut almost absorbed by Know Nothingism. It seems that the "Popular Sovereignty" party in the Legislature have held a caucus, and resolved to postpone the Senatorial election indefinitely. In pursuance of this, the State to publish in a tract form our editorial, entitled, "An Appeal to the Opponents of Slavery."

We should be happy to do it, but literally we have not the funds to spare.

It seems that the "Popular Sovereignty" party in the Legislature have held a caucus, and resolved to postpone the Senatorial election in Oajaca. The formal taking possession of the Mesilla Valley by the United States and the opponents of Slavery."

We should be happy to do it, but literally we have not the funds to spare.

It seems that the "Popular Sovereignty" party in the Legislature have held a caucus, and resolved to postpone the Senatorial election of the Mesilla Valley by the United States and the original times postponed the election for U. S. Senator. In the House, composed of members fresh from the people, the Republican majority is about twenty, and the majority is about twenty, and the majority have worked together admirably, and emulated the thorough and disinterested union, regarding the total party in the Legislature have held a caucus, and the revolution is said to be crushed out in Oajaca. The formal taking possession of the Mesilla Valley by the United States and the revolution is said to be crushed out in Oajaca. The formal taking possession of the Mesilla Valley by the United States and the revolution is said to be crushed out in Oajaca. The formal taking possession of the Mesilla Valley by the United States and the revolution is said to be crushed out in Oajaca. The formal taking possession of the Mesilla Valley by the United States and the revolution is said to be crushed out in Oajaca.

The formal taking possession of the Mesilla Valley by the United States and the revolution is said to be crushed out in Oajaca. The formal taking possession of the Mesilla Valley by the United States and the revolution is said to be crushed out in Oajaca.

The fo

### MICHIGAN TO HER SENATORS.

The following preamble and resolutions were passed on the 19th inst., by the Senate of Michi gan—yeas 22, nays 5—all the Republican members present and one Democrat voting in the affirmative. The House, it was certain, would promptly concur by a decided vote. As Senators Cass and Stuart are understood to be supporters of the Democratic doctrine of instruc-tions, it is to be hoped that they will pay heed to these explicit and important directions.

ers? Intolerance is not less the demon for out petition, without discussion by the people, its change of form or of weapons. The man and in defiance of the well-known wishes and opinions of a large majority of the people of this State and of the United States; and

this State and of the United States; and
Whereas the violation by Congress of the
compact of 1820 has released the people of this
State from all obligation to respect Congressional compromises for the extension and perpetuation of Slavery; therefore,
Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Michigan, That we hold
the said repeal and the permission granted by
said Territorial act to introduce Slavery into said
Territories, as a violation of a mutual compact
between the free States and the slaveholding
States of the Union; justified by no necessity,
present or prospective; injurious to the rights
of the former; tending to interrupt the internal
harmony of the country, and to frustrate the

The Maine Liquor Law.

Boston, Jan. 23.—A more stringent liquor law is coming before the Legislature of Maine, from Neal Dow. The bill provides a penalty of a fine of \$50 and four months' imprisonment for the first violation; the same fine and six months' imprisonment for the second; and a fine of \$100 and one year's imprisonment for the third offence.

No action is to be entertained against the officers for destroying liquor, and common carriers are made liable for carrying liquor controlled. the third offence.

No action is to be entertained against the officers for destroying liquor, and common carriers are made liable for carrying liquor contrary to law, under the penalty of fine for the

first two offences, and imprisonment for the third. It is thought the bill will pass. Michigan.

The State Senate has designated Mr. Joseph Warren, editor of the *Detroit Tribune*, as its Reporter, by a vote of 21 to 7.

Indiana. less of men or of antecedents, of the who nominated and elected them.

Concord, Jan. 22.—The snow is said to be six feet deep in the Northern towns of this State.

Boston, Jan. 22.—All the railroad tracks out of this city are much obstructed with snow.

Heavy Snow Storm.

Boston, Jan. 24 .- The increase of specie in the banks of this city for the past week was \$180,000. The increase in deposites was

harness, water and provisions, a good supply of ammunition, &c.

The Massachusetts Senatorship. Boston, Jan. 23 .- The result of the ballot for U. S. Senator, to-day, in the House, was as follows: The whole number of votes thrown were 364; necessary for a choice, 183; Henry Wilson, of Natick, received 234; Nahum F. Bryant, of Barre, 85; Julius W. Rockwell, of Pittsfield, 18; scattering, 37, of which Mr. Ely

had 9.

Mr. Wilson was then declared elected, and the matter now goes to the Senate.

might result from the facts of the war. Thus, it is not impossible that they may insist on the demolition of the fortress of Ismail, and the establishment in its place of a neutral fortress, which would belong to the five Powers, and be

Oswego, Jan. 26.—Snow commenced falling here last night, and still continues. The tow-boat Schuyler arrived here to-day, y from these conditions, and declared that he had no power to make such concessions. But on the evening of the 6th of January he received the order to accept without reserve the written protocol as a basis of negotiations." New Orleans, Jan. 25.—The steamship Orizaba has arrived at this port, with Mexican dates to the 19th instant. Several successful attacks

# CONGRESS.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS-SECOND BESSION.

The Bounty Land Bill was taken up in the Senate on the 23d, and, after the announcement of a substitute by Mr. Brodhead, a motion to postpone till the 1st of next December was made and defeated—yeas 8, nays 43. The bill was then discussed at great length till the hour for the stress of the stre f adjournment.

In the House, the motion of Mr. Campbell.

Ohio, noticed in our last, to recommit the Pacific Railroad Bill, was lost—yeas 101, nays 103. The question recurring on the passage of the bill, Mr. Warren moved to reconsider the motion by which it was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading. The Speaker decided this out of order. Mr. Wentworth moved to recon-sider the vote by which the House refused to recommit the bill. Mr. Sollers moved to lay that motion on the table. Lost—yeas 98, nays 103. The motion to reconsider was then agreed to—yeas 103, nays 100. The question recurring on the motion to recommit, Mr. Wentworth moved to add instructions to report next Thursday. Ruled out of order. The question was then taken, and resulted—yeas 108, nays 108— the Speaker voted in the negative, and the mo-tion was lost. The Speaker said he was opposed to the bill, although he voted against its recommitment. The question was then taken on the passage of the bill, and it was decided in the affirmative—yeas 109, nays 97. The majority of those who voted for the bill were Representatives from the free States-of those who voted

against it, Representatives from the slave States—but with the latter were the Independent Democrats, and a number of the Anti-Nebraska Democrats.

A motion to reconsider and to lay that motion on the table was then made, but the House, being apprised that, should a reconsideration prevail, a motion to recommit would be in order, refused to lay on the table the momotion to reconsider was then passed—yeas 100, nays 94. Mr. Jones moved that the bill be recommitted to the select committee, and this motion prevailed-yeas 106, nays 91. A motion by Mr. Jones to reconsider this motion. for obeying the higher law.

"Forasmuch as ye have done it unto the least of these, my disciples, ye have done it unto Me."

motion by Mr. Jones to reconsider this motion, and then lay the motion to reconsider on the table, was entered upon the Journal, and the House adjourned.

# Tuesday, January 23, 1855.

Mr. Cooper introduced a resolution contem Washington, Jan. 28 .- Col. Kinney has writas to the illibustering character of the Central American expedition, and says the affairs of plating legislation to prevent the introduction into the country of foreign convicts and paupers.
The Bounty Land Bill was then debated, and

> iourned. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Prospects of Peace—Russia Accepts the four Points—Sardinia joins the Allies—the Prin-cipalities again invaded by Russia—Progress of the siege of Sebastopol. After some remarks by Mr. Seward, of Georgia, on a practice he charged on the standing committees, of withholding reports from the House, on important matters committed to them, the Pacific railroad bill was taken up. them, the Pacific railroad bill was taken up.

The House proceeded to take the question on the motion made yesterday, by Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, namely, to reconsider the vote by which the Pacific railroad bill was referred to Liverpool, 4 o'clock, afternoon of Saturday, the 13th instant, with 62 passengers, arrived in New York early this morning.

The Pacific arrived out at half past nine o'clock, P. M., of Tuesday, the 9th. In running up the Mersey to her moorings, in that part of the river called "the Sloyne," the night being exceedingly dark and thick, the Pacific ran into the brig Corinthian, Capt. Kemp. No lives were lest.

which the Pacific railroad bill was referred to the select committee of thirteen, and to lay that motion on the table.

The question was decided in the affirmative—yeas 95, nays 94.

The House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and took up the French spoliation bill, the first in order.

Mr. Bayly advocated it in a speech, in which he said the whole amount appropriated was five millions of dollars. It was opposed by Mr. Orr, of South Carolina. The Committee rose, and pending a motion by Mr. Bayly to close debate in two hours after the House shall have resolved itself again into Committee on the bill, a motion

# itself again into Committee on the bill, a motio to adjourn prevailed. Wednesday, January 24, 1855.

The New York liner, George Canning, is supposed to have been lost somewhere near the island of Heligoland. There is no authentic account of the crew and passengers; 25 crew, and 135 passengers. A letter, indeed, says that all were lost.

The Eastern question has taken an entirely new aspect. Prince Gortschakoff has announced to the Austrian Government that the Czar accepts not only the four points of guaranty, but also the interpretation given to them by the three Powers, England, France, and Austria. But as no armistice is agreed to, hostilities will continue during the progress of negotiations.

Sardinia has joined the Western alliance. The conduct of Prussia and of the Germanic States is still equivocal.

This intelligence has had a sensible effect on the public mind throughout Europe. Its immediate consequence was a rise in the quotation of consols two per cent.

It is generally expressed that the difficulty on which the negotiations will split, is the proposal to place the Russian naval power in the Black Sea on a level with that of other Powers. The Allies insist on this point as proof of their success; while Russia will on no account assent to it. After the presentation of numerous memo-rials and reports from committees, a debate ensued upon the order of business, which was terminated by taking up the Army appropriated for arsenals, was increased to \$268,175, to be laid out in Texas, California, Oregon, and New Mexico. Another item, appropriatin \$325,000 for the extension of the Capitol build ings, gave occasion to a long debate, being objected to chiefly because out of place in such a

M is generally expressed that the difficulty to which the negotiations will split, is the proposal to place the Russian naval power in the Black Sea on a level with that of other Powers. The Allies mist on this point as proof of their success; while Russia will on no account assent to it.

Michael Robert Lundon, have failed.

If Wistout arriving at any conclusion, the Sente to the time of the word in the Robert Lundon, have failed in the word with large liabilities, but a favorable to each of the Window and the word with large liabilities, but a favorable to each of the Window and the word of the Window and the word of the Window and the word of the word of the Window and the word of the word

establishment in its place of a neutral fortress, which would belong to the five Powers, and be garrisoned by a common force.

"They might also, perhaps, insist on the destruction of Sebastopol, the demolition of its forts, of its arsenals, and a prohibition of their crection, or the establishment of any military post that might threaten the independence of Turkey. Prince Gortschakoff dissented strongly from these conditions, and declared that he HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. ed the Senate at the last session, engrossed the attention of the Committee. Amendments were proposed, debated, rejected, and the Committee rose. Mr. Bayly moved that the House go again into Committee on the bill, and pending the motion, an adjournment was carried. Saturday, January 27, 1855.

### SENATE. The Senate did not sit to-day.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Speaker laid before the body a commu-The Speaker laid before the body a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting estimates for carrying into effect the law for the preservation of lives and property on the coast of the United States. Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. Goodwin introduced a bill providing for the working of the United States steam dredgeboat, at the harbor of Oswego, on Lake Ontario; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

commerce.

Mr. Kerr submitted a resolution, "That the President of the United States inform the House, if not incompatible with the public in-terest, whether, in any correspondence with the Minister of the United States at Madrid and Minister of the United States at Madrid and the Spanish Government, or otherwise, it is insisted by the latter that the treaty of 1795, between Spain and the United States, is not applicable to the Spanish colonies, and that American citizens residing in said colonies are not entitled to the benefits of the provisions of

said treaty."

The House, after refusing to refer the resoluion to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, pass-

d it.
Mr. Edgerton moved that the House resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole on the private calendar; but the motion did not prevail—yeas 41, nays not counted.

On motion of Mr. Bayly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. Seymour in the chair,) and resumed the consideration of the French

spoliation bill.

A large number of amendments were offered and discussed; two only were adopted.

Finally the substitute offered by Mr. Bayly for the House bill—similar to that which pass-

ed the Senate—was agreed to.

It was subsequently reported to the House and passed—yeas 110, nays 76.

Mr. Walsh offered an amendment to the title of the bill, declaring it was for the benefit of The question was taken on it, Mr. only voting in the affirmative.
The House adjourned.

Monday, January 29, 1855.

Monday, January 29, 1855.

SENATE.

The French spoliation bill was received from the House, and ordered to be printed; the Senate, however, refusing to make it a special order. A motion to proceed to the consideration of the bounty land bill failed, and the Senate then took up the army appropriation bill. After some conversation, Mr. Hunter submitted an amendment, to increase the army by an addition of two regiments of cavalry, and five hundred mounted volunteers, the purpose being to provide forces for the suppression of without taking any question, the Senate adbeing to provide forces for the suppression of Indian hostilities. Mr. Houston spoke at length on the whole subject, and vindicated the Indians, traced their hostilities to the proximity of white men, and ridiculed the idea of chastical the second of the

sing the roaming tribes of savages by a forc of 3,000 volunteers.

Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, replied, enlarge upon the outrages committed by the Indians, and spoke sarcastically of General Houston's tears for the red man. Mr. Houston rejoined, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. On motion of Mr. Chandler, the House to

mixed Indian corn 42s. @ 42s. 6d.; yellow 43s.

6d. @ 44s.; white 44s. @ 45s.

The four points to which Russia is said to have at length agreed, as the basis of new negotiations, are the following:

1. The abolition of the Protectorate of Russia over the Danubian Principalities, and the privileges of those provinces placed under the collective guarantee of the contracting Powers.

2. The free navigation of the mouths of the Danube secured according to the principles established by the Congress of Vienna.

3. The revision of the treaty of 13th July, 1841, "in the interest of the balance of power in Europe."

4. The abandonment by Russia of her claim

Thursday, January 24, 1855.

SENATE.

Mr. Chase introduced a bill to provide for the improvement and navigation of the river Ohio, which was made the special order for next Monday.

Mr. Cooper, of Pennsylvania, called up his resolutions of inquiry, &c., in relation to foreign paupers and criminals, and proceeded to make a speech full of the spirit and policy of Nativism.

Mr. Brodhead inquired what practical measure his colleague proposed. It was easy to make speeches, but rather hard to devise a practical scheme of legislation.

Mr. Cooper said he proposed that the Committee or the fluxes with the recommendation that it do not pass.

The Committee rose, reperted the bills to the House adjourned.

Tuesday, January 24, 1855.

SENATE.

After receiving and disposing of petitions, freports, &c.,

Mr. Johnson introduced a resolution asking the President to inform the Senate why the funds appropriated for paying the expenses of the United States District Courts of the West, had not been forwarded to their respective designation.

Mr. Cooper said he proposed that the Committee on the Judiciary should inquire as to

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5	Bacon, Sides					7	1(a)	73
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3	Lard, in kegs					10	(a)	10
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	Wool, Washed	22				20	(a)	25
-	Wool, Pulled					18	(a)	23
n	Wool, Fleece, commo	n				22	0	27
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NEW YORK MARKET.  Carefully prepared to Tuesday, January 8, 1855.											
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more than half a century the grown of our princes however. The occurrence of another anniversary furnishes a sui

and the marveilous multiplication and prosperity of our people.

The occurrence of another anniversary furnishes a suitable occasion for reminding our friends in all parts of the United States, who appreciate our efforts to make a magnitude of the paper, that we are greatly dependent upon their kind offices and timely commendation in quarters where our paper is not known, and that we must look to them for a renewal of obligations which we have here-tofore had occasion time and again to lacknowledge. Though we have no great faith in the hereditary virtues of newspapers, we feel that the past history of the Eventor Program in the past history of the first of the presence of the presence of the principles of republican democracy, and that so long as it remains under the control of its present conductors, it will lose more of republican democracy, and that so long as it remains under the control of its present conductors, it will lose more of its claims to the confidence and regard of the public.

It is about twenty-five years since the Eventor Program to plead for Freedom of Trade, and for those fundamental principles of legislation which are at war with all monopolics having a legislative origin. It then, and for many years after, stood atone among the Northern journals, all of which, either-silently or openly, were advocating protective and preferential legislation. It was one of the carliest champions of the rights of the States under the federal compact; it has resisted with unceasing effort that system of internal improvements which at our time threatened the budding enterprise of this country with the unequal and fattal competition of the General Government; it has opposed special legislation and all grants of special privileges, wherever and whenever its opposition seemed to be required; it labored, with no ordinary devotion, to rid the country of the Natural Bank, and to establish in its stead the Stb-Treasury system, which now remains one of the most durable and conspicuous mountments of American stateman

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

On motion of Mr. Chandler, the House took up the Senate resolution respecting the Arctic regions, and called upon the House to pass the resolution will be held of our fellow citizens now suffering in the Arctic regions, and called upon the House to pass the resolution will be sent on the Junior of the Logislative Assembly of the Territory of Minnesota, entitled "An act to incorporate the Minnesota and disaffirm an act of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Minnesota, entitled "An act to incorporate the Minnesota and the third time, and passed.

Mr. C. explained the circumstances under which this resolution disapproving of the act of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Minnesota, entitled "An act to incorporate the Minnesota and the third time, and passed.

Mr. C. explained the circumstances under which this resolution disapproving of the act of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Minnesota, entitled "An act to incorporate the Minnesota and the third time, and passed.

Mr. C. explained the circumstances under which this resolution disapproving of the act of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Minnesota, entitled "An act to incorporate the Transited Wincoln and the Company;" which was read twice.

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Also, from the same committee, reported a joint resolution, was reported, and asked its immediate consideration; when it was read the third time, and passed.

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